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Foodstuffs—Sale of—Ingredients Deleterious to Health Prohibited—Labeling.
(Act No. 226, May 13, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 14 of act No. 193 of the public acts of 1895, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud, and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink," the same being section 5023 of the compiled laws of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. No packer or dealer in preserved or canned fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food, shall sell or offer for sale such canned articles, unless such articles shall be entirely free from substances or ingredients deleterious to health, and unless such articles bear a mark, stamp, brand, or label bearing the name and address of the firm, person, or corporation that packs or distributes the same. All 'soaked or bleached goods,' or goods put up from products dried before canning, shall be plainly marked, branded, stamped, or labeled as such, with the words 'soaked or bleached goods,' in letters not less than two-line pica in size, showing the name of the article and the name and address of the packer or distributor."

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Act No. 117, Apr. 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, give away or offer to give away, dispense or distribute, or have in his possession for sale, giving away, dispensing or distribution any opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, preparation, or derivative, their salts, or any preparation of them, derivative or preparation thereof except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall apply to preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts, whether produced naturally or synthetically: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines, and not for the purpose of evading the intention and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 3. Any person holding an unexpired certificate as a registered pharmacist or registered druggist under the laws of this State may dispense any drug or drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act upon a written prescription or order of a physician, veterinarian or dentist duly qualified to practice under the laws of this State, which prescription shall be retained in the pharmacy or store in which the same was dispensed, by the proprietor thereof or his successor for a period of two years. Said prescription shall be filled but once and no copy of it shall be taken by or furnished to any person, except the same be required for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber of any or all of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act, any wholesale druggist, any pharmacist or druggist who may lawfully practice pharmacy and dispense drugs under the laws of the State may sell any item mentioned in section 1 of this act to any such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, druggist or to any lawfully practicing physician, veterinarian or dentist, but only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, druggist, physician, veterinarian or dentist, which order shall show the item or items ordered and the date of delivery; and which order shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy or store from which it

was filled by the proprietor thereof or his successor for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery.

SEC. 5. The prescriptions and orders required to be kept on file by this act shall be at all times open to the inspection of the prosecuting attorney and sheriff of the county, their deputies or assistants, or any constable, police officer, member of the State board of pharmacy, member of the State board of health, food and drugs commissioner or inspector and inspector of pharmacies, each of whom shall be permitted to make such notes therefrom and such copies thereof as he may deem wise.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forbid or regulate the dispensing or distribution of any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act by or under the instructions of a lawfully practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian in the course of his professional practice, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall make any false pretense for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act when it would be unlawful to sell, give away, or dispense the same to him, shall be liable to the penalties of this act, whether he succeed in purchasing or obtaining same or not.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. Act No. 30 of the public acts of 1909 and all acts amendatory thereof are hereby repealed.

Births—Registration of. (Act No. 295, May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 1, 2, 6, and 11 of act No. 330 of the public acts of 1905, entitled "An act to provide for the immediate registration of births, and the requirement of certificates of births," as last amended by acts Nos. 132 and 343 of the public acts of 1913, are hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. All births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts where they occur, which primary registration districts shall be the same as those provided for the registration of deaths by act No. 217 of the public acts of 1897, as amended by acts Nos. 20 and 209 of the public acts of 1901. Local registrars for deaths shall also be local registrars for births, and the secretary of state shall be the State registrar for births, as for deaths. Village and city registrars shall, immediately after qualification, designate deputy registrars to act in case of their illness or absence. It shall be the duty of the attending physician, or in the absence of an attending physician, or any other person who shall gratuitously or for hire, deliver a woman of child, or attend a woman in childbirth, to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out with all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar in the district in which the birth occurred, within five days after the date of birth. And if there be no physician or other person, as above defined, in attendance, then it shall be the duty of the father of the child, householder, manager, or superintendent of public or private institution, or other competent person having cognizance of the facts, to file said certificate of birth with the registrar within five days after birth.

SEC. 2. The certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

First. Place of birth, including State, county, township, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number.

Second. Full name of child. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, then the words "died unnamed" shall be entered. If the living child has not been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space for "Full